

Cool, Fair Today; Probably  
Fair Tomorrow.

# The Washington Times

FIRST EDITION

NUMBER 6638.

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 8, 1910.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## THOUSANDS GATHER AT TIMES OFFICE FOR FREE CHECKS

Police Restraint Required in  
Eagerness to Start Sav-  
ings Accounts.

## FOUR CLERKS BUSY GIVING OUT BANKS

Many Encouraged to Take First  
Step Toward Habit of  
Thrift.

More than 2,000 persons, ranging in age from the wide-awake, thrifty newsboy to the silver-haired man of three score and ten, crowded around The Washington Times office this morning to share in the \$5,000 which The Washington Times is giving away to encourage the savings habit.

Many who applied had already realized that a savings account means, but this is the first time the savings habit had been urged directly upon them and the opportunity to start a savings account given them. Each and every one seemed eager to seize the opportunity afforded.

**Crowd Orderly, But Large.**  
Applicants came in such crowds that at times it was almost impossible to handle them, even with the assistance of the policemen Major Sylvester sent to aid in keeping the applicants in orderly lines. At the windows in The Times office four clerks were busy handing out the pocket banks and 50-cent checks as fast as the names and addresses of the applicants could be taken.

Besides these personal demands, hundreds of readers of The Times, residing in Hyattsville, Anacostia, Alexandria, Benning, and other nearby towns took advantage of The Times' offer by mailing their applications. Another force of clerks were busy all the morning opening these letters and filing applications they contained.

**Plan Is Unique.**  
The plan was absolutely unique. The announcement that The Times was prepared to give away 5,000 checks good for 50 cents each and 5,000 pocket banks worth 50 cents to the first 5,000 readers who applied with the purpose of starting savings accounts had created intense interest since the first announcement appeared in The Times' advertisement just a week ago today. Each day hundreds of inquiries were received as to the method of distribution, and there seemed to be a suspicion on the part of some that there must be some hidden "joker" or "string" attached to the offer.

As The Times proved this morning, and will prove until 5,000 applicants have been satisfied, there was absolutely no "string" or "joker" concealed anywhere in the plan. The one condition is that the fifty-cent check can only be used for the purpose of starting a savings account, and to insure the fruition of this purpose, the stipulation was made that two dollars in cash must accompany the fifty-cent check in order to make the latter valid.

**Wage Earners in Crowd.**  
The crowd that began gathering early this morning was good natured. There was little pushing or rudeness. All sorts and conditions of men and women gathered, but most were wage earners and moderately well-to-do persons who were anxious to take advantage of The Times' offer and start a savings account.

Those always wanted to start a savings account, and to put my wages where it wasn't quite so easy to get at them and spend them, said one young woman who is drawing a good salary in the Government employ. "But I never have seemed to get around to it. This will be my chance, and I am quite sure that there will be a goodly percentage of my salary in the bank at the end of another year."

This was the consensus of opinion of all who gathered, and the rush to the Fourteenth Street Savings Bank, which started immediately after the first of the pocket banks and checks had been handed out proved the earnestness of the applicants.

**Deposits Hastily Made.**  
It seemed that every applicant who had the additional \$2 handy refused to postpone the opportunity, and rushed to the bank to start an account at once.

The distribution will continue between the hours of 11:30 and 1:30 each day until the 5,000 pocket safes and checks are all gone. For the benefit of those readers who have yet been able to see the

(Continued on Second Page.)

## WEATHER REPORT.

Fair weather is indicated for Tuesday and Wednesday throughout the country, except that it will be unsettled Tuesday in the Lower Mississippi and Lower Ohio valleys and the Southern Plains States, and in Northern New England and the Lower Lake region.

The temperature will be somewhat lower Tuesday in the Middle Plains States; elsewhere it will change but little. No unusually low temperatures are indicated for any region during the next several days.

**SUN TABLE.**  
Sun rises... 6:23  
Sun sets... 6:00

**TIDE TABLE.**  
Today—High tide, 5:23 a. m. and 5:47 p. m.; low tide, 11:48 a. m. and 12:03 p. m.  
Tomorrow—High tide, 6:15 a. m. and 6:42 p. m.; low tide, 12:35 a. m. and 12:43 p. m.

**CONDITION OF THE WATER.**  
HARRIS FERRY, W. Va. March 7.—Potomac cloudy and Shenandoah muddy.

## SON OF SECRETARY AND YOUNG WIFE ELUDE PERSIERS

Mr. and Mrs. Philander C.  
Knox, Jr., Fail to Arrive  
on Federal Express.

## MAY HAVE STOPPED AT VALLEY FORGE

Train Officials and Former Teacher  
of Bridegroom Refuse to  
Be Pumped.

Somewhere between Providence, R. I., and Washington there is a bride and bridegroom who answer blushing to the name of P. C. Knox, and who, if properly importuned might admit themselves to be the younger son and newest daughter-in-law of the Secretary of State.

They are not in Providence because a group of reporters saw them depart on the Federal express for the South, and they are not in Washington because other reporters quite as ardent as the first group did not see them leave the train, when it arrived here at a few minutes before 10 o'clock this morning.

A railroad official admitted, in a left-handed way, that the express had been the means of exit of the bride and groom from Providence, but blandly declared they had disappeared from the train. Asked where he referred inquiries to the engineer, who said he had stopped the long row of coaches at a number of places during the night and morning.

**Dr. French On Train.**  
Dr. French, principal of the school where young Mr. Knox was a pupil when he suddenly made up his mind to marry Miss May Bolter last Friday, was on the train as far as Baltimore. The conductor of the Pullman car admitted that much. But Dr. French left at Baltimore, as did other persons who were in the Knox entourage. Mr. and Mrs. Knox disappeared before that and inquiries were led to believe that Philadelphia was their stopping place.

The suggestion was made by the obliging Pullman official that he had read in some newspaper an account of a big country place Mr. Knox, senior owns in Valley Forge, which he inferred from long experience with newlyweds, was an ideal place for a honeymoon. He did not know the couple had headed for Valley Forge when they boarded his train, and they had not confided their intentions to him.

**On Hand to Meet Them.**  
There was an array of newspaper men and photographers on hand to meet the Federal Express this morning. They stood in the train shed and kept close tabs on every train coming in after 9:30.

They charged the Federal express when it arrived, interviewed every short man among the passengers and took pictures of all the pretty young women dressed in blue with red feathers in their hats. But none of the interviewed or photographed were the people wanted.

P. C. Knox, sr., who has been resting and recuperating as the guest of P. H. Denny, of Pittsburgh, at Augusta, Ga., is reported to have left yesterday for Washington.

## ESTRADA EXPECTED TO SUE FOR PEACE

Sympathizers With Revolutionists Anticipate Early  
Negotiations.

BLUEFIELDS, March 8.—Early negotiations for peace between provisional President Estrada and President Madrid are predicted today by the revolutionary sympathizers, who admit there is no longer any hope of successfully continuing the war.

Estrada is becoming discredited and many of his former followers are turning against him, charging that he misrepresented conditions in the glorious campaign against Managua.

His proposal to enlist foreigners and continue the struggle is looked upon as a final defiance of the government, a last manifestation of bravado. The provisional president has no funds with which to pay the remnants of the revolutionary army, to say nothing of hiring a foreign army.

It is conceded that a few soldiers of fortune from other countries could undoubtedly be obtained, just as has been the case all through the war, but the talk of recruiting a foreign army is taken seriously by no one.

## CAPTAIN McLEAN LEAVES FOR CUBA

Capt. Walter McLean, who has been captain of the Washington navy yard for a year, left today to take command of the battleship Vermont, at Guantanamo. The Vermont is one of the latest additions to the navy. Captain McLean will sail for Havana from Florida, and go by rail across Cuba to Guantanamo.

Mrs. McLean and Miss McLean will continue their residence in Washington, having taken a house at 125 New Hampshire avenue.

Capt. Frank E. Beattie, formerly in command of the battleship Wisconsin, succeeds Captain McLean.

**STRIKE LOWERS PRICES.**  
WOODBURY, N. J., March 8.—The strike in Philadelphia has affected the pork market in this country. Dealers have been paying farmers 12 and 13 cents a pound, but the price is now 11 cents, and a dealer who buys largely from farmers believes it will go lower within a few days.

## Principals in Situation Caused by Strike



J. J. MURPHY,  
President of the Central Labor Union.

CHARLES O. KRUGER,  
President of Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company.

MAYOR REEBURN,  
DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC SAFETY CLAY.

## TWO WHITES KILLED IN WAR WITH BLACKS

Three Negroes Who Started  
Trouble in Tampa  
Are Dead.

TAMPA, Fla., March 8.—As the result of a dispute over wages between Samuel Strubling, a white man, and contractor's superintendent, and a negro named Ruddy, these two men and three others are dead; two are seriously wounded, and the community has come near being precipitated in a race war.

The last of the three negroes implicated in the shooting to death of two deputy sheriffs, and the probably fatal wounding of a third, was lynched at dusk yesterday, on the banks of the Manatee river. The list of the dead now includes Samuel Strubling, the contractor's superintendent; Edward Matthews, deputy sheriff, both white, and wide Ellis, Sam Ellis, and Ruddy, all negroes. Deputy Sheriff J. B. Morgan is at the Emergency Hospital, probably fatally injured, and Deputy Sheriff Burnett is seriously wounded.

The trouble began Sunday when the negro named Ruddy shot and killed Samuel Strubling after a dispute between the two as to wages. Ruddy escaped, but was trailed with blood hounds by Deputy Sheriff Matthews, who was killed by Ruddy or one of the Ellis negroes in the attempt to capture the murderer.

The community was immediately aroused to fury over the second murder, and hundreds of citizens, heavily armed, have scoured the country with bloodhounds ever since. The two Ellis brothers, who are thought to have murdered Strubling, were killed yesterday. The killing of the two Ellis brothers was not accomplished until the Ellis brothers had mortally wounded Deputy Sheriff Matthews, a deputy sheriff, seriously wounded Deputy Max Burnette.

When the posse arrived upon the scene and found that the deputy sheriffs had been wounded, they opened fire on the Ellis negroes. One of them was killed, and the other escaped to the swamp on the banks of the Manatee, where at sunset he was found and lynched.

## ROSE CROIX MASONS WILL GIVE BANQUET

Ceremony of Extinguishing Lights  
Will Be Performed at Feast of  
Evangelist Chapter.

The mystic banquet of Evangelist Chapter, Rose Croix, No. 1, of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Free Masonry, will be held Thursday evening at the cathedral of the Rite, Third and E streets northwest.

The feature of the banquet will be the ceremony of extinguishing the lights, which is observed by the Knights Rose Croix.

The speakers of the evening will be Dr. George C. Ober, grand master of Masons; the Rev. Abram Simon, and Representatives James A. Tawney, Champ Clark, and William Sulzer.

## TARIFF IN CANADA.

OTTAWA, March 8.—The indications are that United States tariff commissioners Emery and Pepper will go back to Washington without any assurance that Canada will give the United States the benefit of the Franco-Canadian trade treaty in return for a guarantee that the American maximum schedule will not be imposed against Canada.

## BURGLAR GIVEN BATH.

CHICAGO, Mar. 8.—A burglar, who has his name as James Clark, ransacked Alpha Tau Omega Fraternity house, about fifty miles. Later, extensions are to be made further inland and a very considerable area of territory opened up which is now scarcely accessible. The application for a charter has been referred to the Committee on Territories.

**TALK GIVEN ON LENT.**  
Representatives of the chapters of the Junior Assembly of the District, Brotherhood of St. James, today have a better idea of how Lent should be observed, as a result of a talk given last night by the Rt. Rev. Alfred Harding, bishop of Washington. He told the delegates he has arranged to give them a "standard history of the Episcopal church."

## REMAINS SCATTERED IN TWO COUNTRIES

Police of Vermont and Canada Seeking Slayer of  
Hunter.

RICHFORD, Vt., March 8.—Murdered with an ax, the mangled body of Albert Mersey, a young farmer of this vicinity, has been found scattered along the Canadian Pacific railroad tracks on both sides of the international boundary here, and today every police official of this section is seeking his slayer. Mersey left his farm to go hunting.

Near where his body was found is a border hotel known as the "Lane House," and it is believed he may have been killed during a quarrel there.

There were tell-tale "soapmarks" on his clothes and the identity was completed when Mrs. Tarbell recognized him.

Ferrick admitted that he had entered the Cassello apartment during the day with the intention of robbing it at night. He was released from Elmira reformatory three months ago.

## PLANS TO EXTEND SECOND CLASS RATE

Fraternal Organizations and Educational Publications May Be Included.

It is now proposed to extend the privileges of second class postage rates to the publications of all bona fide fraternal organizations and to all incorporated institutions of learning. Senator Dick has introduced the bill granting these privileges and it is now before the Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post Roads.

Only benevolent and fraternal organizations with a membership of 1,000 or more can participate in the second class rate, under the provisions of the bill. No institution of learning may take advantage of the proposed law unless it forwards through the mails matter bearing upon the objects of its work.

## RAILROAD URGED THROUGH ALASKA

Congress is asked to incorporate a new railroad in Alaska. Petition for a charter of a line to be known as the Alaska Great Northern railway has been filed in the Senate and the details of the project outlined.

It is to run from Valdez bay on the coast to Eagle, a point on the Yukon river, about fifty miles. Later, extensions are to be made further inland and a very considerable area of territory opened up which is now scarcely accessible. The application for a charter has been referred to the Committee on Territories.

## TO BE RUSSIAN AGENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 8.—Gregory Wilensky, by order of the Russian government, will resume his duties as financial agent of the Russian embassy at Washington in view of important questions pending between the United States and Russia.

## THIEF'S GALLANTRY LEADS TO CAPTURE

Burglar Delays to Save  
Woman Who Fainted in  
Bath.

NEW YORK, March 8.—Because he stopped to save the life of Mrs. Angelino Cassello, who, surprised at her bath by his intrusion, fainted, James Ferrick, burglar, is in jail today. He is trying to decide whether burglary and gallantry go well together.

Ferrick was "going through" Mrs. Cassello's house when he inadvertently stepped into the bathroom, where Mrs. Cassello was taking a bath. She screamed with fright and fainted.

Ferrick started to leave the house, but realizing that the woman would drown if left unconscious in the half-filled tub, he returned and called for help.

Mrs. Rose Tarbell, mother of Mrs. Cassello, rushed to the bathroom, but when she saw Ferrick she thought he was attempting to murder her daughter and ran screaming from the house. In the meantime Ferrick partially freed the unconscious woman from the tub, drew the plug and drained the tub and then made his exit by the fire escape.

His delay, however, had permitted the woman to be rescued. Mrs. Cassello was taken to the hospital and he was "picked up" within a few minutes.

There were tell-tale "soapmarks" on his clothes and the identity was completed when Mrs. Tarbell recognized him.

Ferrick admitted that he had entered the Cassello apartment during the day with the intention of robbing it at night. He was released from Elmira reformatory three months ago.

## WIFE OF MILLIONAIRE BANKER'S ASSAILANT SAYS SHE WILL NOT SEEK DIVORCE.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 8.—Hospital authorities have given assurances that Jera Lillis, the millionaire banker attacked by John P. Cudahy in the latter's home, will be able to go to his home today.

With the recovery of Lillis assured, interest directs itself toward Mrs. Cudahy, who has announced that she will bring no action for divorce against her husband, although she will not live with him again.

Gen. John C. Cowin, of Omaha, father of Mrs. Cudahy, is at the Cudahy home, where his daughter has remained since the Lillis affair. Mrs. Cudahy related the story of the attack to her father, declaring a new automobile was the direct cause of the trouble.

General Cowin asserts that his daughter was innocent of any wrongdoing. He expressed the opinion that jealousy on the part of Cudahy led to the attack.

## PRINCIPAL IS DEAD IN POISONING CASE

Mrs. Botkin, Convicted of Killing  
Mrs. Dunning, Ends  
Life Term.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 8.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, who will be recalled as the murderer of Mrs. John P. Dunning, is dead in San Quentin prison, in California.

Mrs. Botkin, who was in love with Dunning, mailed poisoned candy to his wife August 4, 1888. Mrs. Dunning was killed by eating the candy, and Mrs. Botkin was sentenced to be hanged. She obtained a new trial, and her sentence was finally commuted to a life term.

## INGERSOLL'S WIDOW COLLECTS OLD FEE

BOSTON, March 8.—Mrs. Eva A. Ingersoll, wife of the late Robert G. Ingersoll, has in her possession today a certified check for \$195,531 in payment of a fee for her husband's services in breaking the will of Andrew J. Davis, a millionaire miner of Montana, twenty years ago.

Suit for the recovery of the fee has been dragging through the courts for nearly a quarter of a century. The payment, which included interest, was made by J. H. Layton, administrator of the Davis estate of Butte, Mont.

## PROHIBITION FAILS, DECLARES GOMPERS

Labor Leader Declines to  
Address Anti-Liquor Meet-  
ing in Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 8.—"Prohibition is a failure. I am not in sympathy with that movement," declared Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared himself today on the question of abolishing saloons when he refused to address a local option noon-day meeting.

The effect of his expressed attitude did more than surprise the "anti-liquor" forces. Gave Arthur Barrage Farwell, leader of the daily temperance meetings, a sharp setback in his vision of winning the support of labor in the local anti-saloon fight by having labor's foremost officer "encourage the cause at a public meeting."

"Proper regulation of liquor traffic is much more effective for temperance than the abolition of saloons under the local option or prohibition laws. I have noted the experiences of cities both in the United States and in Europe and I am convinced that prohibition does not accomplish what the prohibitionists are seeking."

The first tangible efforts to bring about an end to the Philadelphia strike have been taken by the United Business Men's Association, composed of 10,000 of Philadelphia's smaller merchants and manufacturers. Resolutions were passed calling for the appointment of a committee of seven to confer with all the banking, commercial, and trade bodies, business associations, fraternal and religious organizations, to urge them to join in a concerted movement to bring about industrial peace. A conference, at which all these bodies will be asked to have representatives present, will be called in the next few days.

## MURDER SUSPECT HELD IN NEWARK

Accused of Burning Infant  
in Furnace, Connecticut  
Man Is Arrested.

NEWARK, N. J., March 8.—On the charge of having thrown his 9 months' child into a furnace, John Pfeiffer, 25 years old, of Derby, Conn., has been arrested in this city, after a country-wide search of more than three months.

He is held at police headquarters for the Derby authorities.

The local detectives had learned of Pfeiffer's presence in this city and were told that he was at a place in Washington street. The detectives hurried into an automobile and caught the man just as he was coming out of the house.

Pfeiffer's wife is held in Derby, Conn., charged with aiding in the murder of the child. The murder occurred in December last.

## TEXTILE MILLS HURT.

The people hardest hit by the general strike have been the textile mill owners in Kensington, the garment makers, and owners of buildings under construction. The labor leaders, in refuting the figures given out by Safety Director Clay, that only 18,000 men are on strike, declare more than 20,000 textile workers are out. In the Kensington district alone. Most of the larger mills there are still running, though with crippled forces. Building operations have been practically suspended.

The labor leaders profess to be highly elated at the success of their movement, but the city officials too, profess to be elated.

It seems impossible, in view of the conflicting statements made by all interested, and even disinterested parties, to secure an accurate list of the men on strike. Few accept the claims of the strike leaders that 145,000 men are out, while equally as few are willing to believe Director Clay's claim that but 18,000 men have responded to the call for the general strike.

The latest estimates, secured by disinterested parties, indicate that in reality between 15,000 and 20,000 men are out. More accurate estimates are practically impossible, because of the very nature of the strike. It is a general strike, and that many of the men are unwilling to allow their business opponents to learn the true condition of affairs.

## LABOR FEDERATION CONSIDERS CALLING STATE-WIDE STRIKE

Meeting Being Held May  
Order 300,000 to  
Cease Work.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8.—On the fourth day of Philadelphia's great general strike labor leaders are still loud in their claims that they have shown their strength; that capital must recognize the demands they make, and declare 145,000 men have voluntarily ceased their labors, throwing 100,000 other men out of work.

City officials on the other hand, after a complete police canvass, insist that not even 20,000 men are out and add the belief that a majority of those now on strike will return to their work in a few days.

Monday night was one of quiet, in marked contrast to the other nights since the street-car strike and the subsequent general strike was declared. Several cases were reported during the night of individuals who stoned cars, but in no instance was there a concerted attack which called for serious police interference.

Newspaper canvasses of the industrial plants of Philadelphia indicate that about 3,000 men are on strike and the papers declare this is a liberal estimate.

**Would Tie Up Whole State.**  
The eyes of the strikers and of the employers are turned today toward New Castle, where the State Federation of Labor is holding its annual convention. It was reported on good authority that labor leaders especially from the Western districts of the State, would make a determined effort to put through a resolution calling for a State-wide strike to enforce recognition of unionism's demands in Philadelphia. As the State Federation of Labor controls 200,000 strongly organized union men, it was conceded that if such action were taken the entire State would be in an industrial ferment.

Manufacturers and business men of Philadelphia declare they do not believe the employers are allowed to go to that length, but labor leaders profess to believe they will get out all the union men in the State if they fail to secure what they think is an equitable adjustment of their difficulties here.

**Tradesmen to Intervene.**  
The first tangible efforts to bring about an end to the Philadelphia strike have been taken by the United Business Men's Association, composed of 10,000 of Philadelphia's smaller merchants and manufacturers. Resolutions were passed calling for the appointment of a committee of seven to confer with all the banking, commercial, and trade bodies, business associations, fraternal and religious organizations, to urge them to join in a concerted movement to bring about industrial peace. A conference, at which all these bodies will be asked to have representatives present, will be called in the next few days.

Mayor Reeburn announced today that in his opinion the strike was over, and that if Philadelphia would stop talking "strike" he was sure the city would regain its normal conditions within a day or two. He declares quiet has been restored to such a point that many of the special policemen sworn in during the past three weeks will be dismissed, and the police force will begin to get back to its usual size. Policemen have been withdrawn from a number of the car barns, and fewer policemen are detailed to ride constantly upon the street cars which were thought to have been in danger of attack.

**Textile Mills Hurt.**  
The people hardest hit by the general strike have been the textile mill owners in Kensington, the garment makers, and owners of buildings under construction. The labor leaders, in refuting the figures given out by Safety Director Clay, that only 18,000 men are on strike, declare more than 20,000 textile workers are out. In the Kensington district alone. Most of the larger mills there are still running, though with crippled forces. Building operations have been practically suspended.

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**Kruger Says Strike Is Over.**  
Charles O. Kruger, president of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company, announced today that the company is running even more cars than yesterday, when 1,056 were operated, within 200 of normal. Company officials maintain their declaration that the strike is "ended" and that within a few days street car facilities in Philadelphia will have become normal again. As is no-